

SCRANTON TRIBUNE  
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General Manager.

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THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 19, 1894.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT-LARGE, GALUSHA A. GROW, OF SUSQUEHANNA.

ELECTION FEBRUARY 20.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

It really doesn't matter whether you want to be the World's fair or not. All that is enduring in that greatest of modern exhibitions is preserved in elegant illustrations in THE TRIBUNE'S World's Fair Portfolio. Sent in the company and the album, as explained on page 7, and get the finest art work of contemporary interest yet published.

THE PRICE which T. V. Powderly would have to pay to remain master workman was too much for any man of honor to afford.

NOW THAT the traction company's ears run to all suburban localities its only grateful return for those suburbs to come into Scranton's municipal fold.

IT HAS BEEN aptly and wittily suggested that free trade speeches would be more popular with the American workman if accompanied by free dinner coupons.

CUBAN DEMOCRATS take great pains to explain that the restoration of the Hawaiian queen has been abandoned. But what about the restoration of the American constitution?

THE STREETS of Scranton that are on exhibition for visitors are all in the central city. Our municipal officials never invite strangers to inspect the South Side or the Hyde Park sections. But streets in all parts of the city should be kept clean.

THE ONLY two occasions in the history of our government when bonds had to be issued to provide for deficits were under Democratic administrations. Low tariff talk and blundering financing. They occurred in 1859 and in 1894, when Democracy controlled all branches of the government.

NOTWITHSTANDING all that has been suggested in way of possible explanation for Hornblower's rejection, the fact remains that that rejection had for its greatest impetus a feeling of personal spite, in which Republican senators, by their acquiescence in spite work, have committed an apparent error.

WHEN in 1890-91, under low tariffs, brought about by Democratic legislation, bonds were issued to raise money for a treasury deficiency, 12 per cent had to be paid for the cash. Republican successes on the battle field and in legislation have raised the government's credit at home and abroad since then, so that bonds can now be sold paying 3 per cent interest. But they are not administration bonds; they are the people's promises to pay, and the people will have a Republican administration in power to see that the bonds are paid when they shall mature.

THE OFFICIAL statement of the anthracite coal shipments published in another column shows that the shipments of anthracite coal to market in 1893 aggregated 48,989,583 tons. This is the largest amount of anthracite coal ever sent to market in a single year. It is a remarkable fact that while almost every important industry has felt the blighting effects of the proposed tariff changes, that of anthracite has escaped. The price of coal has been well maintained, even in comparison with the figures made by the McLeod combination in the previous year, and the leading carrying companies made unusually good earnings.

TO BETTER TRADE.

All kinds and degrees of propositions for the betterment of the nation will be advanced in Washington January 23 at the assembling of the National Board of Trade. For example, the New York board wants international reciprocity and a national monetary commission; the Philadelphia board thinks an executive department of commerce and manufacture would be a great advantage, and the Chicago board is convinced that among the crying needs of the hour is a comprehensive law for the protection of mail carriers, express messengers and railway passengers against train robbers.

In regard to the interstate commerce law, which has so long been a bone of contention at these national gatherings, the various boards seem to be as widely apart as ever. Even in cities having more than one trade organization represented in the national body, agreement is uncommon. Thus, the St. Louis Builders' and Merchants' exchange want the present law repealed unconditionally, while on the other hand the Wholesale Associated Grocers of St. Louis declare emphatically for the law's better enforcement. Several boards favor the law's amendment so as to provide a practicable and equitable scheme of government supervision of interstate commerce without assuming to deny to the common carriers rights vouchsafed to all other business men.

Nearly every board in the country indorses the principle of the Torrey bankruptcy law. An overwhelming majority condemns the income tax, favors the retention of the state bank tax and urges a revision of our banking and currency laws with a view to guaranteeing greater stability while providing, if possible, against sudden stringencies. Very many of the boards condemn the present agitation of the tariff as hurtful and needless; and a considerable number recommended the

preservation intact of the one hundred million dollar gold reserve, while several favor its enlargement by law, to a point insuring the national credit under any and all probable circumstances. In fact, the tenor of these propositions bears out the contention that the moving powers of commerce, industry and finance are in substantial accord with the fundamental principles of the Republican party, and that the Democratic victory of one year ago was a spasmodic assertion of agrarian and socialist lunacy rather than a sober indorsement by thinking persons of the Democratic party, its policy or its chiefs.

POWDERLY'S VINDICATION.

Ex-Master Workman Powderly has kept silent to some purpose. Eighteen delegates to the late general assembly of the Knights of Labor, held in Philadelphia, issued to members of the order yesterday a secret circular, giving in detail the work of the late general assembly which has been kept out of the minutes of the assembly by General Secretary-Treasurer John W. Hayes.

The circular deals principally with the discomfiture of Mr. Hayes in his charges against Powderly, Wright and Devlin, then members of the general executive board, and the forcing out of Mr. Powderly by the illegal election of a new general executive board. The letter of resignation by Mr. Powderly, for the first time made public, reveals that gentleman just as his nearest friends always knew him; a man of probity, honor, scornful to do a mean act, and willing to incur ignominy rather than surrender self respect and manhood for power and emolument.

As to the personal charges made by Hayes, Powderly produced the general secretary-treasurer's receipt for the payment of the printing which that officer had charged he had not paid or offered to pay for. Devlin produced receipts for the money he had paid out on account of the Mammoth mine sufferers, and the general secretary-treasurer's own receipt of the balance which he had returned. An examination of the books by the finance committee showed that the charge against Wright was also false.

So complete was the refutation of the charges of personal dishonesty that the general secretary-treasurer was compelled to confess on the floor of the general assembly, in answer to a direct question by Representative Greenman, of New York, that there was absolutely no truth in them and yet all the facts which exonerated Mr. Powderly and Devlin and Wright were studiously withheld from record, thus indicating the malevolence behind the conspiracy to assassinate the lofty character of our honored fellow citizen. Mr. Powderly occupies a loftier place in the esteem of those whose good opinion is valued, ex-officio, than if he had remained, surrendering self-respect, chief of the Knights of Labor.

FOR A SCHOOL CENSUS.

The statement of State Superintendent Schaeffer that while he favors the principle of compulsory education, he does not believe the time for an application of it has been reached in Pennsylvania, adds force to the need, which he readily recognizes, of a trustworthy state school census. If such a census could be taken tomorrow, we believe that it would reveal a large percentage of illiteracy, which compulsory education, alone, would overcome. Just how large this percentage would be, we are not prepared to state. All computations upon this subject have been more or less haphazard. Hence Professor Schaeffer's advocacy of an enumeration that will be approximately accurate in its work and results, and hence the candid admission of friends of compulsory education that they support it as a principle, upon evidence supplied by personal observation rather than upon evidence collected throughout the commonwealth by trained and expert statisticians.

At the same time, they are not worse off in this respect than the opponents of compulsion, who condition their disbelief not upon proof of compulsory education's failure to educate, but upon general and rather ill-tempered repugnance to what they call "paternalistic forces." Rather than see "forced" education they would prefer to see a large percentage of our coming citizens remain illiterate. Their position is precisely that of the Democrats in congress, who would sooner have elections that were concededly corrupt than, in the institution of ballot-box safeguards, to recognize the right of the state to take effective measures of self-protection, fearing that the state might go too far. The evidence in other states where compulsory education has been fairly tested shows that it does educate. Hence the probability that it would have similar success in Pennsylvania; but a collection of accurate statistics here would put the entire subject in clearer and surer relief.

One result of the Farr free text book law has been exhibited in an increased attendance at our public schools. This law has, therefore, done much to deserve the commendation of the public, even though it render necessary larger school rooms and more of them. The state can well afford to look with satisfaction on a law which makes necessary the enlargement of our common school facilities. If a compulsory education law is to be deferred as we understand Professor Schaeffer to imply, mainly because its enactment would overtax our present school accommodations, then let this thing be remedied by increased appropriations all along the line. Let us not delay the correction of the weighty evil of illiteracy for no other reason than one of stinginess in the support of our common school system.

CARLISLE'S BOND ISSUE.

Never before in the history of this country except once just preceding the opening of the rebellion, has the secretary of the treasury been called upon to issue bonds to meet a deficit in the government revenues. In 1859-60 when Buchanan was president, and a tariff for revenue only had been in operation for several years, the treasury was bankrupt, and general business and industrial depression prevailed. All the receipts from every source had been absorbed, the public debt had been largely increased, and unpaid creditors were clamoring for their money. The speaker's warrants for the pay of members of congress were presented

and refused—protested, in other words—for want of funds. To meet the emergency, the government advertised five million dollars of bonds for sale. Less than half the amount was bid for, and the bids that were made ranged from ten to thirty-six per cent. A few capitalists in New York finally made a pool for fifteen hundred thousand dollars at twelve per cent, on the express condition that the sum should be used to pay the interest on the public debt, thus preventing an otherwise inevitable default; and under this encouragement others came forward and took the rest of the five million dollars at the same rate. That proceeding was simply a borrowing of money to pay the running expenses of the government, and Carlisle's offer to sell bonds at the present time has precisely the same meaning. It is well to keep this fact in mind for future reflection. The government has been incurring a monthly indebtedness of from five million to seven million dollars ever since the beginning of the current fiscal year, on account of insufficient receipts to meet the expenditures; and the only way to pay that indebtedness is to issue bonds and sell them for what they will bring.

Fortunately, the public credit was made so good while the Republicans were in power that money can now be borrowed at a much lower rate of interest than that which had to be paid in Buchanan's time; but after a few years of experience with the kind of tariff that the Democrats are about to establish, the situation will be no better than it was when twelve per cent was exacted, and it was almost impossible to sell bonds at any price. The Wilson bill is virtually a duplication of the law under which the treasury was bankrupted before the war, and all kinds of industries were paralyzed. We cannot reasonably expect any better results from a second trial of the experiment than those which followed the first, and there is no telling what will become of the public credit by the time the Democrats are turned out. The selling of bonds in the existing emergency is an unavoidable necessity, and so the Republicans will reluctantly consent to it; but the significant and instructive fact remains that such necessities arise only under the conditions of Democratic rule.

THE ABLE editor of the Philadelphia Times, having become recently accustomed to a political regimen of aurora borealis, bolts down the Carlisle bond issue with the optimistic prediction that the "fifty millions of bonds will bring in sufficient money not merely to restore the balance in the treasury, but to meet the probable requirements of the year, and with the completion of the legislation of the session there will be no further trouble." No further trouble for Democrats, possibly, for this year's work will just about finish their period of responsibility, in congress. But it will make lots of trouble for the administration which ten years hence will have to pay off these bonds and meet the other enormous deficiencies of the present "reform" era.

OFFICE IS TOO DEARLY PURCHASED

when it costs all the honors and manliness that constitute self-respect.

WE'VE GOT some handsome public buildings in Scranton, but we haven't got enough of them.

MINOR FACTS AND FANCIES.

The celebrated Clover club last night held one of its noisier celebrated banquets. All Philadelphia was there—that is to say, all of it that represents the quietness of brain and skill in the Quaker City—while among those present from elsewhere were several personages notorious in contemporary annals. Not all of those who received invitations were able to be there in the flesh; but each corporally absent one was hilariously present in spirit and good fellowship. Among those who didn't show up except in a regretful sense was Henry Clay Carleton, the journalist, author or playwright. In a letter to Charles R. Deacon, the club's affable secretary, Mr. Carleton satisfactorily explains why.

And this is the wherefore of the wherefore: "I would like to have an explanation as to why an invitation to dine with your esteemed club always arrives when I am out of town, or why I am invited to dine with the club when the invitation arrives. It is not apparent to me that I take a long and expensive journey at the risk of my life and limb, and with only partial insurance, to avoid getting an invitation to dine with the Clover club, and it is equally incomprehensible to me why the Clover club should select as the preparatory to forwarding a dining invitation to me, the exact date when I am in Holokos or Podunk, Boston or Peoria. I have tried to reason it out, beginning at either end of the argument and failing to arrive at any conclusion flattering to my sanity or your hospitality; have begun in the middle and worked on both theories at once—without extracting even a grain of rational probability. I am therefore obliged to set down this recurring coincidence as one of those acts of a merciful but inscrutable Providence for which we annually fill ourselves with gratitude and cranberry sauce, or to ascribe it to the same general cussedness which evolved McKinley, vaccination, Cleveland and the grip.

"Permit me, however, to observe that I shall not be able to be at the Clover club dinner on the 18th, partly for other reasons and partly because I am compelled to be in Chicago. If you really meant to send me an invitation with the idea that I would be present, I am under deep obligations, and will keep my lamp of gratitude burning brightly until I hear from you before. If you really meant to send me an invitation with the idea that I would be present, I am under deep obligations, and will keep my lamp of gratitude burning brightly until I hear from you before. If you really meant to send me an invitation with the idea that I would be present, I am under deep obligations, and will keep my lamp of gratitude burning brightly until I hear from you before.

But He Didn't Succeed. *Scranton Herald.* Cruel, licentious, idolatrous and full of barbarous revenge, unwilling to brook any restraint on her savage instinct—this is the queen whom a president of the United States proposed to restore to absolute power over a community containing over 2,000 free born Americans, men, women and children. Sample of Metropolitan Journalism. *Philadelphia Press.* Ah! there, Dole! Stay there! The American people are with you, old Chap! Dainty Dish for Queen Ltd. *Washington Post.* The provisional government with miscellaneous reasoning would have been a very dainty dish to set before the queen.

PHO-RE-NOS A safe and sure cure for DRUNKENNESS. Equal to the Healy Cure at small cost. In a bottle and if it does you good, continue it. Druggists sell it. Cures the Tobacco Habit easily without discomfort.

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CAPE 18 INCHES DEEP. French Coney Capes, 15 inches deep, \$3.00. Astrakhan Capes, 4.00. Astrakhan Capes, 5.00. Astrakhan Capes, 6.00. Dyed Opossum Capes, 7.00. Mink Capes, 8.00. Beaver Capes, 9.00. Seal or Persian Capes, 10.00. Seal or Persian Capes, 11.00. Seal or Persian Capes, 12.00. Seal or Persian Capes, 13.00. Seal or Persian Capes, 14.00. Seal or Persian Capes, 15.00. Seal or Persian Capes, 16.00. Seal or Persian Capes, 17.00. Seal or Persian Capes, 18.00. Seal or Persian Capes, 19.00. Seal or Persian Capes, 20.00. Seal or Persian Capes, 21.00. Seal or Persian Capes, 22.00. Seal or Persian Capes, 23.00. Seal or Persian Capes, 24.00. Seal or Persian Capes, 25.00.

CAPE 22 INCHES DEEP. Astrakhan Capes, 22 inches deep, \$10.00. Baltic Sea Capes, 12.00. Electric Seal Capes, 13.00. French Coney Capes, 14.00. Mink Capes, 15.00. Brown Marten Capes, 16.00. Mink Capes, 17.00.

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Mammoth Red Letter Clearing Sale

Boys' Clothing

Stock Being Closed Out at a Great Discount Because We Intend to Give Up This Department for Want of Room.

- Boys' Cassimere Suits, worth \$2.25; now \$1.49. Boys' Heavy Cheviot Suits, worth \$3.50; now \$1.98. Boys' All-wool Jersey Suits, worth \$3.75; now \$2.25. Boys' Fine Cloth and Jersey Suits, worth \$5; now \$3.49. Boys' Double-breasted Cloth Suits, worth \$7.50; now \$4.98. Boys' Knee Pants, worth 60c; now 35c. Boys' Knee Pants, best All-wool, worth \$1.50; now 98c.

The above stock was all made for the best retail trade and can now be obtained cheaper than shoddy ready-made clothing.

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SLEDS OR SLEIGHS For Boys, Girls or Dolls, in Maple, Oak or Iron, from 25c. to \$15.00.

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